

CIA/SAVA / WIND 710619



## WEEKLY VIETNAM INDICATORS

*Week Ending 19 June 1971*

**NSA Declassification/Release instructions on File.**

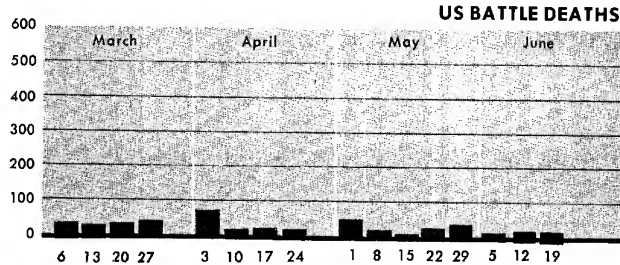
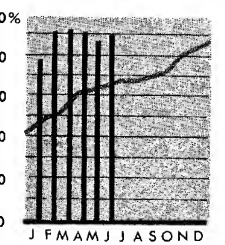
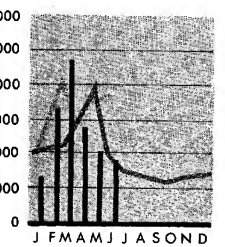
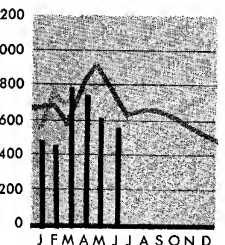
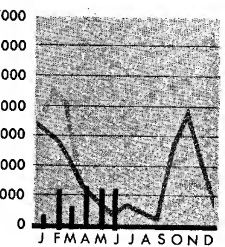
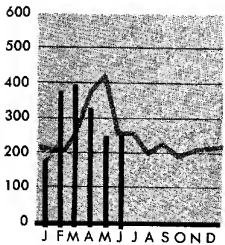
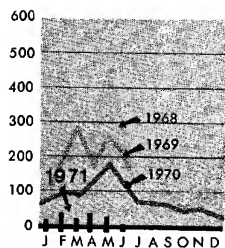
*For the President Only*

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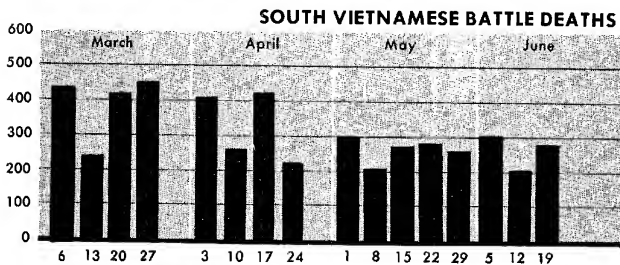
# SOUTH VIETNAM WEEKLY INDICATORS

1968-1971  
Weekly average for each month

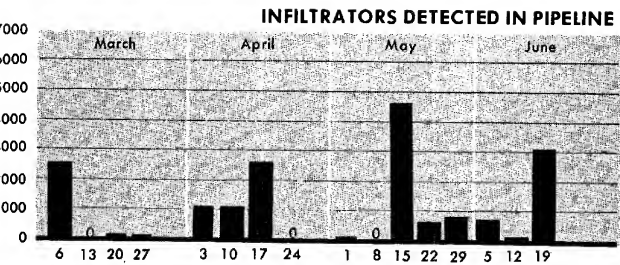
MARCH 1971 - JUNE 1971  
Weekly data as reported



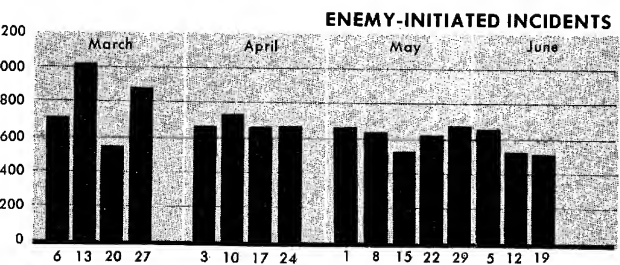
US BATTLE DEATHS remained at 25, the same as last week.



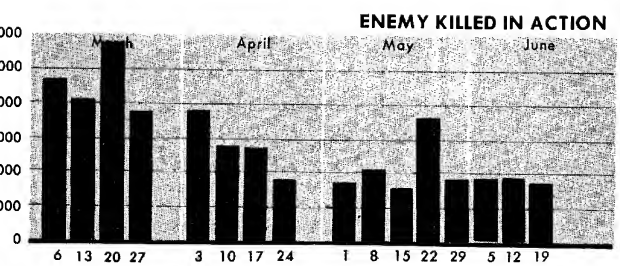
SOUTH VIETNAMESE BATTLE DEATHS rose to 292 from last week's 207. The official total will change as late reports are received and will be lower than the figures released to the press by the GVN.



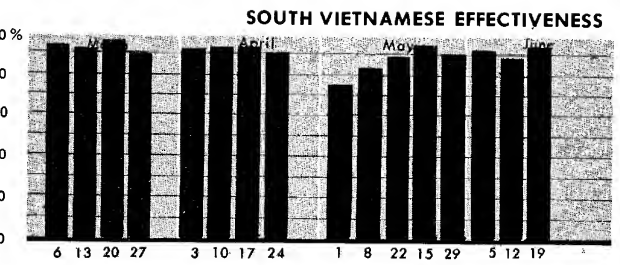
INFILTRATORS DETECTED IN PIPELINE stand at five regular and four special purpose groups totaling 3,077 personnel. The estimate of infiltrators destined for South Vietnam/Cambodia since 1 October 1970 now stands at some 70,700 - 72,700.



ENEMY-INITIATED INCIDENTS decreased slightly from last week's 538 to 531.



ENEMY KILLED IN ACTION dropped to 1,681 from the 1,883 of last week.



SOUTH VIETNAMESE EFFECTIVENESS as measured by the percentage of enemy killed by GVN forces rose to 92% from last week's 88%.

Statistics for the latest week shown are preliminary

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Enemy Activity

In South Vietnam, fairly heavy enemy pressure has been maintained on Allied units below the DMZ in Quang Tri Province. Available evidence indicates that the enemy intends to continue a high level of activity in this area, where he has a strong concentration of forces. In other parts of the country, however, the present comparatively low level of activity will probably continue.

In north Laos during the past week, Lao government irregulars moved deeper onto the Plain of Jars against little opposition, but steady enemy pressure was maintained on Bouam Long, the important paramilitary base north of the Plain. (The Bouam Long base commander, Vang Pao's father-in-law, was wounded on 19 June.) To the south, government troops moved cautiously toward Muong Phalane in the central Panhandle. Meanwhile, the friendly campaign to retake Pakson was canceled, leaving the enemy in undisputed control of the Bolovens. Government irregulars will, however, continue to harass Communist supply lines in the area.

In Cambodia, government forces from Vihear Suor met stiff enemy resistance when they launched the operation to relieve the four Cambodian battalions at Kompong Chamlang and Kompong Ampil. During the week, government troops along Routes 6 and 7 received several attacks by fire and ground probes. The Communists have apparently occupied a 17-mile stretch of Route 5 in Kompong Chhnang Province. The upsurge of enemy activity in these areas is probably designed to tie down Cambodian troops and prevent further reinforcement of the Phnom Penh area.

Enemy Infiltration

The detection during the past week of five regular and four small, special purpose groups raises the estimate of personnel moving toward South Vietnam/Cambodia since 1 October 1970 to some 70,700'-72,700. Gaps in the sequential numbering pattern of recently detected groups, moreover, suggest that seven other regular groups may also be in the system. If so, this would increase the estimate by 3,500 to 4,000 men. While this relatively high rate of infiltration probably reflects the movement of those groups delayed by LAM SON 719, it is possible that Hanoi intends to continue moving men through the pipeline at a higher level this rainy season.

South Vietnam Developments

A foretaste of the acrimony likely to characterize the forthcoming elections was apparent this week as both Vice President Ky and General Duong Van Minh publicly used their strongest language yet in attacking the Thieu government. Fifteen of Saigon's 30-odd newspapers were confiscated on 18 June for reporting Ky's charges of nepotism, corruption, and subservience to Americans on the part of the government. Minh characterized the government as "corrupt, deceitful, unpopular, and oppressive." In a conversation with an American official, Minh said that he has the necessary 40 endorsements pledged to him by National Assemblymen for his candidacy. Minh also asserted that Ky has been "able to buy" the required 100 provincial councilor endorsements (which allegedly cost between US \$4,000 and US \$6,000 each), thus probably assuring at least a three-man race.

President Thieu, concerned over the probable adverse effects of the narcotics problem on future U.S. support, took several steps this week aimed at combating drug traffic and other smuggling activities. He has appointed a new director of customs and two assistants to head a reorganized customs service. He has also appointed a special assistant to the Prime Minister who will devote full time to the problem. On 17 June, the President convened a meeting of the Cabinet, all province chiefs, and leading military commanders to explain plans for a national campaign which will be conducted along the lines of the pacification program. While these steps will probably result in making it more difficult for smugglers to operate, the dimensions of the problem are such that these steps alone are not likely to have too much overall impact on them.

Communist Developments

Two fairly prominent Communist officials at the Paris talks recently reiterated the usual hardline stands on a number of issues. Deputy chief of the DRV delegation Nguyen Minh Vy reportedly said that Hanoi would make no alterations in its settlement position but would nonetheless remain in Paris in order to demonstrate its "good-will." PRG delegation spokesman Duong Dinh Thao commented separately that the PRG would offer the United States "nothing" -- aside from talks to settle the PW question -- in return for the setting of a withdrawal date by President Nixon. Thao also said that Clark Clifford's belief that the American prisoners would be freed within 30 days after the United States agreed to a terminal withdrawal date is Clifford's "invention," since this is a matter to be arranged at the negotiations table and announced by the DRV/PRG delegations after an agreement on the U.S. troop withdrawal date.

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